

VOLUME 22, NO. 7

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1903

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

## Spring a New Spring Suit

IT WILL MAKE YOU FEEL SPRINGY  
To See Our Spring Line.  
Stylishly Made Up-to-date Garments for Men  
NOBBY SUITS THAT FIT.

See the New Line of Longley Hats  
ALL SIZES AND SHAPES.

H. LEWIS,  
THE ONE-PRICE CLOTHIER.

## ANOTHER POINTER

### ON LOW PRICES

Next Monday we will sell Crash Toweling and Ready to use Towels at cost. Cost means just what we say, just what they cost us. Last Monday we made a sale on Lace Curtains and Bed Spreads. The buyers profited on the sale.

## OUR SPRING SUITINGS ARE NOW IN SOME VERY GOOD THINGS.

We have a Stocking this year that will hold the boys for a spell. It's name is No Mend. Call for the No Mend Hose.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

TOILET SOAPS, TOOTH BRUSHES,

TOOTH POWDERS, TOOTH PASTES.

All Kinds, All Prices, All the Best

Standard 'Gripe' Preparations and Patent Medicines.

NONE BUT PURE DRUGS ARE USED IN OUR PRESCRIPTIONS.

F. E. KRETLOW, Pharmacist.

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LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY,  
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN,

## ELECTION IS VERY QUIET

Little Excitement Characterizes the Battle of the Ballots—Silverthorn and Browne Win in Judicial Game.

The election Tuesday was one of the most quiet ever held in the county. The contests over the offices of alderman and supervisor were in no way fierce and in the Fourth and Fifth ward the regular nominees had no opposition.

The judicial ticket was discussed prominently and developed considerable activity on the part of the candidates and their friends. Paul Browne, the present municipal judge, had as an opponent a young attorney, A. P. Rickmire by name, who recently engaged in the practice of law here. While Mr. Browne's campaign was quietly conducted along clean lines the young man's tactics were marked by charges and statements that did not affect the issue and hardly served to aid his cause, the count of the ballots Tuesday night showing that Mr. Browne had been reelected by a majority larger than his opponent's total vote.

The returns for the vote on Justice of the Supreme Court and Judge of the Circuit Court are not complete as we go to press and we are not able to give the vote in full. The returns from the wards and towns as far as we are able to give them are as follows:

1st ward—Justice of Supreme Court, Wm. Rager 25; Robert Siebecker 22; J. G. Morris 21; Wittig 6; Judge of Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, Willis C. Silverthorn 40; Elisia Bump 25; Municipal Judge, Paul Browne 42; A. P. Rickmire 15; Alderman, A. Olson 63; J. W. Jones 50; Supervisor, Olaf Goldstrand (no opposition) 51.

2d ward—Justice of Supreme Court, Rager 25; Siebecker 22; Wittig 6; Circuit Judge, Silverthorn 47; Bump 24; Municipal Judge, Browne 35; Rickmire 42; Alderman, L. Stumpner 64; Chas. Perry 33; Supervisor, F. D. Briggs 50; Julius Vollstedt 51.

3d ward—Justice of Supreme Court, Rager 26; Siebecker 22; Wittig 6; Circuit Judge, Silverthorn 49; Bump 16; Municipal Judge, Browne 41; Rickmire 25; Alderman, Chas. Crofoot 67; P. Didier 45; Supervisor, Casper Faust 49; E. B. Crofoot 49.

4th ward—Justice of Supreme Court, Rager 21; Siebecker 22; Wittig 6; Circuit Judge, Silverthorn 48; Bump 22; Municipal Judge, Browne 41; Rickmire 25; Alderman, A. M. Prie 55; Supervisor, C. S. Pierce of Appleton, all the stock was subscribed for by Rhinelander parties, which goes to show that the sentiment right here is decidedly favorable to the project. A meeting will soon be held to decide whether or not the amount of stock will be increased.

In the meantime a committee left today for Brokaw where the big paper mill there will be inspected. All the workings of the big plant will be gone over and the committee expects to return with considerable information regarding paper and the different processes in machinery. It goes through in manufacture.

A. M. Prie, the Appleton hydraulic engineer, will arrive here shortly and

will make another and more detailed

survey of the power, and upon the re-

port he will submit will depend the

size of the paper mill the company

will build.

—The Mystic Shrine.

The appearance of Josephine Florence, only daughter of the late W. F. Florence, affectionately remembered as "Billy" (and in his time the most popular comedian on the stage) at the Grand Opera house next Tuesday evening, April 14, in support of S. Miller Kent in "The Cowboy and the Lady" will no doubt create considerable interest among the nobles of the ancient Arabic order of this city. Just thirty-one years ago Billy Florence and Dr. Walter M. Fleming, who were both active

thirty-third degree Masons, brought

the order to this country and on

June 16, 1871, they conferred the order

upon eleven nobles in New York City,

and the first Temple "Mecca" was

started. Today there are many tem-

ples with a membership of over one

hundred thousand throughout Amer-

ica. To become a member one must

have received the thirty-second de-

gree in Masonry or be a Knight

Templer.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Recorded With the Register of Deeds for

Week Ending Tuesday, April 7.

Following are the real estate trans-

fers in Oneida County for the week

ending Tuesday, April 7, as recorded

in the office of the register of deeds.

Carl E. Johnson to Joseph Doak,

Lands in Sec. 24, Tp. 57 N. R. 9. \$25,000

Charles E. Lee to E. C. Dayton, Lot

2, Blk. 20 of Second Addition to

City of Rhinelander. \$15,000

Edward E. Alexander to W. A.

Peach, Land in Sec. 3, Tp. 57 N.

R. 11. \$15,000

Heidi W. Scholten to Fred J. L.

Monahan, Lot 2, Blk. 54 S. H.

Altam's Addition to city of Rhine-

lander. \$10,000

New Doctor for Rhinelander.

Rhinelander is to have a new phy-

sician, Dr. P. B. Stewart of Lake Ne-

bagamond, Wis., having decided to

locate here. Dr. Stewart has visited

Rhinelander quite frequently and is

very well pleased with the town.

He is one of the plotters of Lake Ne-

bagamond having practiced there for

several years. His office will be over

the Dunn & Wood hardware store

building.

Mrs. F. T. Coon and Miss Mabel

Lounsbury returned yesterday from a

visit of several weeks at Mrs.

Coon's former home at Berlin.

Ira E. Smith from the new town

of Cudahay was in the city, Friday.

## MATT. TELLS OF HIS TRIP

Matthew Stapleton Relates Some of His Ex-  
periences and Impressions While

in the Southern States.

I traveled through seven states after leaving Wisconsin. Through Kentucky I saw a lot of poor looking people and homes. It looked to me as if a family must be poor when they have no windows in their houses. In passing through Tennessee the poor people looked to be even worse off. Their horses, cows and wagons, and even their dogs looked poor. In Mississippi the poor are just as bad off. I have seen many a farmer whose only team was one ox, and that ox not heavier than four hundred pounds. They have cows, but, as a rule, at milking time they are across the bayou, and if you like milk well enough to cross the bayou you would find the distance "right smart."

Lands that are farmed in these states must be level, if not the great down pour of rain washes all the good soil away. All the highlands must be fertilized before they will produce paying crops. Cotton is the principal crop. A good year's crop is from one to two bales per acre. This year it commands a high price.

Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, is quite a nice city but not as large as I expected to see. They are erecting a new capitol building and a northern man has the contract. In fact, the northerners have the contracts to keep the whole thing going down south and I think they point with pride at them.

On the old capitol grounds in Jackson stands a Confederate soldier's monument, and it is a handsome shaft. There are also two old cannons of '65 that look as if they had not been moved since the war. I think Mississippi is a great state, and it is booming. Gulf of Mexico beach property is valuable and is being bought up by northerners.

I saw Jeff. Davis' old home. It fronts on the beach and is between Mississippi City and Biloxi, which is the cleanest city that I saw south of Illinois.

I stopped at Mobile, Alabama.

While there I was on board one of the Spanish gun boats that Dewey captured at Manila. The old ground breastworks that were thrown up in two are still there to be seen and serve to bring back the sorrowful memories of the past. I saw one old earthen fort southwest of the depot, with a small pile of lumber and brick, and a bigger loading cart that was drawn by a mule. There was but one place on the embankment level enough for him to pass in and out. One side is used by the railroad for a grade. Such is peace.

My next stop was at Pensacola, Florida. There I saw our North Atlantic squadron, which Higginson commands, which is composed of the Texas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Alabama, Massachusetts, the flagship Kearnsarge and the Scorpion. The Alabama gave a reception on March 17, and of course I was on hand.

There were three bands playing. There was dancing and eating from 120 to 600 o'clock. There is supposed to be in the neighborhood of 5,000 men connected with this squadron and on pay day at Pensacola it was said that \$200,000.00 was paid out, and they thought one-half of it was in circulation inside of twenty-four hours. It certainly was wild when I was there.

About 15 miles east of Pensacola I ran on to what was once the General Jackson Military Three Hack Trail, that was made between 1813 and 1817.

I was also at what is known as "Court Martial Pond," which is a beautiful lake of about eighty acres. Around this are hundreds of acres which were cleared at that time where the soldiers camped. On this trail you can now find trees thirty inches through that look as if they had been dead for fifty years. This trail was very interesting, as I was named after one, Matthew Noland, a distant relative who was with General Jackson a number of years.

That part of Florida is very poor for farming. They never feed anything around there. Pigs must be two years old to bring four dollars, and other stock in proportion.

Seranton, Mississippi, has a tree from a limb of about twelve negroes and a white man near their death by hanging. A railroad construction gang had just uprooted the historic rifle and reached the city and I heard many complaints because of its being laid low. Several of the men of the city were looking for a new tree.

I attended a court case while in Louisiana where the Cain brothers were being tried for the murder of their brother-in-law. I think there must have been 200 saddle horses near the courthouse and the grounds looked like a militia camp.

On March 19 N. A. Colman and myself went in swimming in the Gulf of Mexico. Florida is supposed to be a good fruit state but I failed to see anyone in western Florida that made any money to speak of in that business. Sweet potatoes make a good crop but I ate many a meal where I

had but hoe cake and cane syrup and black coffee and at that it was the best they had and I was welcome. I liked the southern people in general. They mean what they say. I rode about "right smart" and must say I saw some sorry country.

Rhinelander has more schools and churches and a better class of people, and I think is a nicer town to live in than I saw while away.

MATT. N. STAPLETON.

Hand Lady Cut at Vener Factory.

Robert Rutherford, cutter on the big machine at the Vener mill, met with a painful accident Monday afternoon. In adjusting his machine he stepped into an opening in the floor that is used to carry off water from the logs, and in trying to save himself from falling he caught hold of the knife and it inflicted a serious cut across his hand. Several stitches were required to close the wound. Dr. McIndoe was the attending physician.

"The Cowboy and the Lady."

## DOINGS AT HIGH SCHOOL

Monday morning was spent in arranging the program.

The English Composition class has been divided into two parts.

The American History class started the study of the Civil war this week. A class in Theory and Art of Teaching to be taught by Mr. Lowell was organized Wednesday.

The First Algebra classes commenced work with Involution and Evolution this week.

Mary McRae, '02, who is attending the Lawrence University visited the High School Wednesday afternoon.

The First Algebra class which was under Miss Swain last term recites to Miss Hetzel for the balance of the year.

Several copies of Conan and Kendall's English History have been secured for reference for the English History class.

"MAC" DOUGLAS CRIPPLED.

County Treasurer Meets With Accident Saturday and Loses Two Fingers.

That R. M. Douglas would meet with misfortune while handling a gun never entered the heads of his friends yet such was the case last Saturday.

"Mac" was "gunning," to use his expression, and in sight along the barrel of his weapon noticed some snow between his eye and the sight. He swept his right hand down the barrel to brush away the obstruction and in the act the trigger of the gun caught on a button of his overcoat and the charge of shot tore away his forefinger and part of the one next to it. He was in a boat at the time and alone had to row some distance to land. The hand was roughly cared for and a quick trip made in the city, where Dr. Welch dressed the injuries, which, while not as serious as they might have been, are plenty bad enough for the average person.

"Mac" has the sympathy of his many friends in his misfortune.

Notice of Drawing Jury.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 16th day of April, 1903, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at my office in the court house in the city of Rhinelander, Oneida county, Wis., I shall, pursuant to law, proceed to draw the names of thirty-six persons to serve as Petit Jurors at the next general term of the Circuit Court for

Oneida county, commencing on the first Monday in May, 1

## NEW NORTH.

REINELANDER FISHING COMPANY  
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN

No more ocean plants will be built, it is said, until there are larger ports to accommodate them. By and by the ocean will need enlarging.

Not to be outdone by the ex-ranger-  
ency, Kaiser William comes out with a proclamation announcing that thereafter the Berlin fire engines need not stop to salute him.

Radium is said to throw off heat continually without loss in bulk or energy. At the price is \$900 a pound, nature seems, in this case, to be in league with the coal barons.

With Russia canceling and accom-  
panying peasants' taxes and England leav-  
ing more to Irish tenants to buy their homes, it looks as if more pro-  
gress toward the brotherhood of man  
were being made than has been re-  
corded for some time.

A Pittsburgh firm is about to begin the manufacture of bricks from furnace slag. Such bricks have been made in Europe for some time, and are found to be a valuable building material, almost fireproof, and ornamental on account of their soft gray color.

The lyrical poets of Germany, we are informed by cable, have formed a union, or trust, or syndicate, or something of the kind, and have established a minimum price below which the muse steadfastly refuses to inspire. The new union is about 70 strong. All its mem-  
bers have agreed not to accept less than half a mark (12 cents) a line.

Within the last few months the women of the country districts of the United States have found a new occu-  
pation in the government service. Some hundreds of them all over the country have been appointed rural letter carriers, and the reports to the department show that the women have done wonderfully well in their new occupation.

It is an interesting fact that George Wimbleton, the member of the British cabinet who introduced the new Irish land bill, the most important Irish event since the defeat of Gladstone's home rule bill, is a great-grandson of that Lord Edward Fitzgerald who forfeited his life for the Irish cause and who ranks with Robert Emmett as an Irish hero.

The finding of young Moses Fowler Chase, of Indiana, in a private sanatorium in Paris naturally leads one to wonder how many other mysterious disappearances of Americans could be solved by an investigation of foreign lunatic asylums. It may be true, as asserted, that young Chase is insane, but the possibility yet exists for the happening of such occurrences as Charles Bradle describes in "Hard Cash."

The spring is hardly here, yet the man who thinks it funny to rock the boat has begun operations. Five men were in a boat on Lake Erie, rear Ogdensburg, the other day when one of them began rocking the boat. Result—four of the men, including the one who did the rocking, were drowned. The tragedy should be a warning to would-be humorists, but it is doubtful if such proves to be the case.

A New York paper, noting that Gen. Miles will make his future home in Boston, says he went from that city to the war as captain of a company. As a matter of fact, he should have been captain because of the men he recruited for the company, but he appears so young that Gov. Andrew gave him only a first lieutenancy, but he was soon after given a captaincy and then the colonelcy of a New York regiment.

An American has invented an envelope which records of itself any at-  
tempt to tamper with its contents. The flap is imbued with some chemical composition which when operated on by a damping process or any other means of penetrating to its enclosure records the transaction by causing the words "Attempt to open" to appear. It is thought that the ingenuity will think twice before pursuing their re-  
searches in the face of such an invention.

A cablegram says that Count and Countess Walderer, of Germany, will sail during April for a visit to the United States. The count is field mar-  
shal of the German army and has  
been 22 years of service, and his wife is an American woman, who has had more to do with German politics than any woman of her time, and is said to have more influence with the present Kaiser than any other woman at the court of Berlin. Though not a diplomatic one, their visit will have some international significance, and be very pleasant, no doubt.

The beginning of work under the national irrigation law marks a de-  
parture of great importance to the people of the west. It means the most determined attempt yet made to rescue the arid and semi-arid lands of that region and turn them into areas of rich productivity. And that means largely increased opportunity for settlers to gain a living and a vast addition to the productive industries of the country. It is stated that the project, to cost \$2,000,000, have been authorized by the secretary of the interior.

A census of China has been completed, though necessarily many districts are merely estimated, as it is impossible to get an actual count of all the people in the interior. The total population of the celestial kingdom is placed at 426,676,600. China remains far in the lead of all other countries as regards number of inhabitants, and is steadily gaining. India comes next, having 292,266,000 population. Asia is the most thickly populated of all the continents, as it has over 600,000 inhabitants, or considerably more than half the total for the world.

## A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

### IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

### THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

The statement of the public debt issued on the 1st shows that the debt increased \$1,621,020 during the month of March. Cash in the treasury, \$372,921,688. Total debt, less cash in the treasury, \$209,602,919.

The new department of commerce and labor has commenced business in Washington.

During March the total government receipts were \$83,423,434, and the disbursements \$84,057,557, leaving a surplus of \$17,547.

The total circulation of national bank notes April 1 was \$32,211,228, an increase for the year of \$24,012,521.

March the total coinage was \$3,767,627, consisting of Gold, \$6,759,920; silver, \$1,593,677; minor coins, \$801,720.

The revenues under the new income tax law show a great decrease, bearing out the claims of opponents of the increased tax.

#### THE EAST.

In New Brunswick, N. J., Noah Babby celebrated his one hundred and thirty-first birthday. He was born at Eaton, N. C., on April 1, 1772.

In Buffalo the finding on the Edwin L. Burdick inquest declares the murderer unknown, but that Arthur R. Penner's arrest would be justified if he were living.

In a six-story tenement in New York was destroyed by fire. One person was burned to death and several injured.

Chicago was struck by a heavy snow storm the 2d, which cut off all telegraphic communication.

Two trains collided near South Brooklyn, Conn., killing Engineer Chapman and Fireman Newman and injuring 16 persons.

The New York legislature has passed a bill increasing the liquor license fees throughout the state by 50 per cent.

Olivia T. Warden, widow of Admiral John L. Worden, who commanded the Monitor during the civil war, died at Lakewood, N. J., aged 82 years.

The anthracite coal operators and miners in Pennsylvania are involved in a dispute over the arbitrators' decision concerning hours of work.

The legislature of New Jersey has adjourned sine die.

#### WEST AND SOUTH.

At South Bend, Ind., Benedict & Co., "get-rich-quick" concern, abandoned its offices, leaving many creditors.

At Kansas City, Mo., Frank Candeo shot and killed his brother and sister and himself while temporarily insane.

In Greenville, Miss., and surrounding territory, the flood situation shows improvement, and there is little fear of further complications.

In nearly 20 states the old wage scale between the bituminous miners and operators has expired and the total advance in wages aggregates \$22,000,000.

The senate defeated a bill to abolish capital punishment in Nebraska.

President Roosevelt has selected Wayne MacVeagh to represent the United States in the Venezuelan case before The Hague tribunal.

In a decision Judge Simon of Terre Haute, Ind., says that boards of health cannot exclude unvaccinated children from public schools.

A wheat crop expert predicts the yield in Kansas and Oklahoma will break records.

In Chicago Alderman N. T. Breen, of the Ninth ward, was held up by three men and robbed of \$200 and a large bag of money in broad daylight.

In San Francisco Terry McGovern was knocked out in the eleventh round by "Young" Corbett in a fight for the world's light weight championship.

In Indiana 10,000 miners struck because the operators' ultimatum ignored the demand for extra men to fire explosives.

At Silsby, Ill., fire destroyed a business block, including the post office and all the mail.

Over 100,000 men went on strike in various parts of the country, April 1 being the date usually set by labor unions on which new wage scales or other changes in the relation of employee to employer take effect.

Robbers took \$1,000 from the post office at Auburndale, Wis.

The legislature of Texas has adopted a sweeping anti-trust law, applying to labor organizations as well as to corporations.

In St. Louis Judge Adams dissolved the temporary injunction preventing trackage of the Wabash railroad from striking, but an amicable settlement of the difficulty is expected.

Thomas Foster died at San Francisco at the age of 57 years. He was one of the oldest newspaper men in the country.

Advice from all sections of the country indicate that winter wheat is very promising condition generally.

The gold production at Cripple Creek, Col., for March was 45,600 tons of \$1,467,470 gross value.

In a brick tenement at Louisville, Ky., falling walls killed two negroes and nine other persons were injured. Burglars dynamited the safe in the post office at Wellington, Okla., and received \$1,250 in cash and stamps.

The republicans of the Seventh Kansas district have nominated Victor Murdoch for congress.

Amateur championship of the Western Golf association has been awarded to the Euclid club of Cleveland, O.

At the age of 29 years Bert E. Reid, right eminent grand commander Knights Templar of Wisconsin, died at Chippewa Falls.

All indications point to an amiable adjustment in a very short time of the differences existing between the Wabash railroad and its employees.

At Des Moines, Ia., a Jefferson ban-  
quet was attended by 200 democrats who split when W. J. Bryan appeared. His followers agreed to organize for control of state convention.

At Little Rock, Ark., United States Senator J. P. Clark and Congressman S. Brundage engaged in a street fight.

In Canton Mrs. McKinley's team was away as she was driving to the cemetery, but she was not injured.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Oxford Cambridge annual boat race at Putney, England, was won by Cambridge by six lengths.

In an automobile race at Nice Count Eliot Zborowski of New York and Baron de Pallange, his chauffeur, were killed.

In the presence of a brilliant audience President Diaz opened the Mexican congress.

The house of commons in Canada has adopted resolutions in favor of home rule for Ireland.

Alonzo C. Baker, appointed second lieutenant in the navy from Illinois, died at San Juan.

A plan is on foot in the British govern-  
ment for the dissolution of parliament and an appeal through general election for Irish home rule.

For killing his cousin, Joseph Fed-  
er, as the outcome of a feud that started years ago in Germany, Frank Dushay was hanged at Kittanning, Pa.

At India-Pesth three aeronauts fell from a balloon and were fatally injured.

Fifty blue jackets from the United States cruiser Atlanta were landed at San Domingo to protect the American consul there, which was threatened by the revolutionists.

The King of England arrived at Lis-  
bon, Portugal, and was greeted by an enthusiastic throng.

Five men were killed and 60 wounded in a political riot at Monterrey, Mexico.

#### LATER NEWS.

The railroad bridge over the Angista river, near Drama, was blown up by Bulgarians during the night of April 1. All the telegraph wires in the vicinity have been cut. Drama is about thirty miles from Serres, Macedonia.

A six-story tenement in New York was destroyed by fire. One person was burned to death and several injured.

Chicago was struck by a heavy snow storm the 2d, which cut off all telegraphic communication.

A locomotive with three cars plunged over an embankment 40 feet high near Northfield, Vt. Fireman Timothy O'Neil was killed. None of the other train hands or passengers were injured beyond a few slight bruises.

A destructive tornado swept over the vicinity of Washington, Ind., doing great damage. The storm came from the southwest, and after crossing Whitewater, swept through the country, carrying barns, houses, trees and general destruction with it. At the Wathen school district, forty children were eating dinner. One end of the building gave way and fell inward.

An earthquake in Flathead county, Montana, did much damage. At a point on the Whitefish river, near the Helena flats, where the disturbance occurred, more than five acres of blod land was carried a distance of 50 feet and dumped into the channel of the river.

Walter N. Domrook was convicted at San Francisco of stealing \$50,000 from the U. S. mint.

James Farrell was shot and killed in a hand-to-hand struggle with a police officer, who surprised him in the act of forcing an entrance into a residence in Chicago.

Eight men were killed and fourteen others were entombed as a result of a gas explosion in a mine at Ostdorf, Prussia.

Men and firms of high standing in the Chicago board of trade were indicted upon the charge of bucket-shopping.

The grand jury at Philadelphia returned twenty-five true bills of indictment against the seventeen men arrested at the People's theater for disturbing the performance of "McFadden's Row of Flats."

Dennis Corcoran, for years a worker on the streets of Dubuque, Ia., has come into possession of \$15,000, left him by his brother who recently died at Syracuse, N. Y.

#### THE PRESIDENT.

He is greeted by a large and enthusiastic crowd in Minneapolis—Discusses the Tariff question.

Minneapolis, April 6.—The biggest, most tremendous, most enthusiastic reception ever tendered any man in the Twin Cities was that to President Theodore Roosevelt Saturday. From the time the president arrived in St. Paul at 2:20 o'clock in the afternoon till his departure from Minneapolis at 11 o'clock at night for the west, he was the recipient of a continual ovation.

The grand jury at Philadelphia returned twenty-five true bills of indictment against the seventeen men arrested at the People's theater for disturbing the performance of "McFadden's Row of Flats."

The speech which was upon the tariff and reciprocity brought out much enthusiasm, the president treating especially the Cuban situation, declaring that we must have military control of Northern waters and saying that the United States is the most prosperous nation ever known.

Even thousands of persons marked the route of the private electric cars that brought the distinguished guest party from St. Paul.

Perhaps 200,000 persons, altogether, saw him in the two cities, although his auditors were limited to the capacity of the armory in Minneapolis and legislative hall in St. Paul, at 11 o'clock at night for the west, he was the recipient of a continual ovation.

The streets through which he passed in both cities being a solid mass of people, and Armory hall, at the University of Minnesota, being crowded to the limit.

The weather was ideal and temperate. Houses and residences all along

the line of march were profusely decorated, and colored lights were burning at all down-town street corners.

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## NEW YORK LETTER

Professional People and Other People Who Are Talked of in Gotham.

New York.—Even in these days the anonymous giver of a million to education cannot stay anonymous. The benefactors of Bernard college, the woman's college connected with Columbia University, has been traced to Mr. A. A. Anderson, and thereby an interesting personality is revealed.

Mr. Anderson is middle-aged, small, quiet, plain-dressed. She lived in luxury but not ostentation on a side street. She inherited from her father, Jeremiah Millbank, grocer-banker, some \$5,000,000. She did not need it all. She and her brother Joseph have already given to Bernard and to the Teachers' college about \$1,000,000; the chief building of Bernard is called Millbank hall in honor of their father. Mrs. Anderson has given a public library to Greenwich, Conn., and a hospital and other large undertakings have been endowed by her. She has given \$100,000 for founding public baths. Altogether a notable record for one woman not among the most wealthy in the city.

Mr. Anderson is an artist, a good one, best known in this country by the fight at the Chicago exhibition over the rejection of his big religious picture, "The Woman Taken in Adultery." The canvas was frank; boards were finally nailed over it. It is now in Anderson's studio in this city, probably the finest artist's workshop in the world.

Anderson was the leader of the American art colony in Paris when he met Miss Millbank. They have one daughter. With wealth in his own name and a wealthy wife he has been at liberty to paint just as he pleases. He owns the great studio building at Sixth avenue and Fortieth street, and has fitted up the top two floors for his own rooms, where the principal is the studio with a ceiling 20 feet high, with walls covered with priceless tapestries, with every convenience and every "property" that he can need. The Andersons own the big estate at Greenwich which was formerly the country home of Boss Tweed. In laying out the five miles of road upon the place Mrs. Anderson insisted that only resident workmen be employed at wages far higher than the "paupers" exact for foreigners.

The wife lives with her philanthropic schemes, the husband at his easel every day, where are two happier people?

## A "Strenuous" Artist.

The announcement that Frederic Remington will do a heroic group of cowboys for the St. Louis fair gratifies and satisfies the artist colony.

Remington is a cowboy himself. He is the son of a famous northern New York politician and editor, and a graduate of Yale, where he was a famous football player. Remington is a "chunky" build, very strong, but not swift; his physique is like Harry Beecher's, but there's more of it. Beecher is not taller than his illustrious grandfather, perhaps five feet five or six; Remington is five feet eight or nine, and easily qualified as a heavyweight boxer even in his youth.

When he left Yale Remington had \$20,000. Naturally he drifted west and went into the ranching business. In a year or two he had disengaged himself of the \$20,000, but had accumulated many sketches of cowboys and Indians. He had never dreamed of art; it was too quiet for him, but he liked making scratchy little pictures. Now it was suggested to him that he might sell them. There was no difficulty; Harper's Weekly took the first drawing he ever printed. A little after he took the late Julian Ralph upon a cruise of the Northwest to "write up to" his drawings of frontier life. In those days Remington had not thought of writing. He soon learned to do that, and he does it well—with the slap-dash method that is a part of his nature. He went to the Spanish war, sketching everywhere. In modern war scenes he is second to the French landscape painters, many of whom served in the war with Germany. But frontier combat, plainsmen besieged by circling Indians, attacks on wagon trains—in incidents of early plains warfare he is unsurpassed. The humor of the man shows in the title chosen for his group of St. Louis cowboys "shooting up" a town. "Coming Through the Eyes" he calls it.

Remington has been famous for 20 years. He has been alive, and very much alive, for 45. Fame came to him early and easily. He is among the best liked American dramatists on the other side. His work is American, not a copy of Paris. He lives in New Rochelle, a suburb favored by artists and writers, where Francis Wilson, the actor, is his chum and neighbor.

The Only Woman Composer.

New York has been considerably interested in Ethel Smythe, the only composer who has an operatic work produced at the Metropolitan.

The critics say gallantly that Miss Smythe's work is weak; it shows the lack of masculine power; some man must have orchestrated for her; women could have "smashed" in the "brassies" as she does. I know nothing of all this. But Miss Smythe is the breakaway little

Englishwoman who has drifted into New York for a long time. She is little and plainly dressed and has not an ounce of coquetry. In a stage rehearsal she is at home.

"That can't be played," a first violin says with a deep disdain of a certain passage.

"Yes, it can," the little lady chirps, and, grasping the fiddle from his astonished hand, she plays it—loudly, of course, but plays it. There is no more trouble. Something goes wrong in a singing part. Miss Smythe sing the phrase at the top of her voice again loudly, but it shows what it wants.

There is a bitch about the singer. Some change must be made in stage directions. "I'll manage that," says Miss Smythe, with great cheerfulness. Difficulties melt before her persistent optimism. One understands how she has succeeded in arousing the interest of ex-Emperor Eugenie in her work; how she has had it produced at the Kaiser and Kingly opera house in Berlin. Such a temperament is as invaluable as rare in an artist.

And perhaps "Der Wald," her little musical production, is better than the critics say. How can people tell by hearing made whether a man or a woman wrote it—unless they happen to have tip beforehand? With tip it is easy to devalue the work. Because, of course, no woman ever was a great composer. Hence—

Harold Vanderbilt's Romance. The "limit" in society romances is reached in Harold Vanderbilt's case. This young man, it is said, is to marry Violet Cruger, though there is no formal engagement.

Harold is the son of William K. Vanderbilt, and cousin of the wealthy brothers, Alfred and Reginald, and of the industrious, disinherited Cornelius.

Harold is the "happy man." He is just 21, and has not even entered college, but is just finishing preparation at a school in Massachusetts. Perhaps he won't bother with college at all.

The lady is 18 and has beauty and manner. Her family was a prominent Dutch clan in the colony while the Vanderbilts were still day laborers. A town up the Hudson was named for them long ago. They are wealthy in a solid way. An aunt by marriage, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, has won literary fame as "Julien Gordon." Van Rensselaer Cruger is treasurer of the immensely wealthy Trinity church. Miss Violet Cruger's father was Eugene Cruger, a sal dog in his way, who left his wife to marry a Miss Kane and left her to marry Olga Heintz, a Paris girl whose beauty and devotion did not balance in the eyes of proud relatives. Her lonely state as the sister of a restaurant keeper, Cruger is dead, the inevitable contest of his will has ended happily for everybody, since there was plenty to divide, and Mrs. Cruger is now Mrs. Tans, having obtained a divorce from her husband long before his death.

The matrimonial tangles of the young man's family are quite as intricate. His mother is now Mrs. Belmont, and the young man has been practically brought up by her with the divorced father's consent. Vain it is to attempt the teaching of youth by example!

A New Fashion in Bank Buildings. There is only one banking firm in New York that has an entire building for its use. It is that of the Speyer firm, who have just moved into their new offices at 21 and 26 Pine street.

In a city of skyscrapers it is a distinction to have a building only three stories high. In the Speyers' case the structure is the finest of its kind in the world. Never was Italian prince of the Renaissance so magnificently housed. Italian marble walls, vaults as strong as those of the sub-treasury, spacious offices, lofty ceilings, steel and brass furniture make exterior and interior equally remarkable.

The Speyers are not advertising millionaires. The senior member married two or three years ago a lady of the highest social station. Philanthropy was the common ground upon which they met. Together they have built the Speyer school, a fine gift for "settlement" work; they have given money freely in many lines of charitable work but without publicity.

The Speyers don't care to advertise. They are of the old Frankfurt stock to which the Rothschilds, the Bleichroders, the Montefiores belong. They don't have to make one dollar do the work of ten, because they have the ten. They deal in safe bonds in large quantities and in railroad and exchange.

The fashion of having a building all to one's self or to one's firm will grow. When the City bank builds on the site of the custom house it will have a memorable home. Saving banks everywhere in this state have buildings to themselves, because the law compels them so to do. They banks are therefore among the first architectural ornaments of the city. They look so much more solid, spacious and dignifiedly encased in their marble palaces. The fashion will grow.

OWEN LANGDON.

Thought They Could. "For the first year of our married life, dear," said the young man who was poor, but had prospects, "we shall have to live principally on love." "Well, people can live on spoonfuls, can't they, she said, snuggling closer to him.—Chicago Tribune.

MISS SMYTHE.

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## WASHINGTON LETTER

What the Diplomats, Politicians and Society People Talk About at the National Capital.

Washington.—The reclamation service of the United States geological survey is engaged upon investigation of irrigation possibilities in the majority of the states and territories of the arid region.

In connection with these investigations it is necessary to make extensive surveys, borings and investigations to determine the magnitude, feasibility and cost of proposed irrigation systems.

This glistening work is under the supervision of Arthur Powell Davis, principal engineer, who has long been a hydrographer of the geological survey. He was chief hydrographer for the isthmian canal commission.

Since the passage of the reclamation act, June 17, 1902, field work has been vigorously pushed, and it is expected that investigations will be made the coming summer in all the states and territories of the arid region, \$10,000 being set aside for that purpose. Over a hundred engineers and assistants are already employed.

The reclamation act provides that all the receipts from the sale of public lands in the 13 states and three territories of the arid region, after July 1, 1900, shall be set aside for the survey and construction of irrigation works in that section, and provides that the cost is to be returned to the fund by the lands benefited.

There are at present about \$10,000,000 in the fund, which is constantly growing, and construction will begin at an early date in several localities. Steps have already been taken in some cases to acquire necessary right of way, settle conflicting water rights and other private claims.

The projects which are farthest advanced follow: Arizona, Salt river reservoir; Colorado, Gunnison river; Montana, Milk river project; Nevada, Truckee river project; Wyoming, Sweetwater reservoir.

Several other projects in other states are in an advanced state of investigation, and it is expected that some of them will soon be ready for construction.

Mr. Davis and his uncle, the late Major Powell, are among the pioneers in the plan to irrigate and thus reclaim the vast arid territory in the United States. He is a son of ex-Congressman Davis of Kansas.

## Social Preferances.

Among the handsomest of the new senatorial matrons who are now residents of Washington is the wife of Senator Russell A. Alger. In one sense she is not "new," for she made many friends here while her husband was secretary of war. The Algers were installed in their elegant home here on Sixteenth street last January. In her dual duties as wife of a cabinet officer and then as wife of a senator, Mrs. Alger probably recalls a momentous question of etiquette which threatened to disrupt the friendship of all upper tendon at one time. Society had been proceeding in an informal, republican way when all at once some smart Acre suggested that there should be rules of precedence for the wives of the supreme court, the senate, the cabinet and the house to follow.

The women caught onto the idea, approved it, and a war of words waged a whole season. They say the mistress of the white house even took a hand in it. There were several first-class rows before this question of social precedence was settled in the order which I have given above. The senate wives won precedence over the cabinet wives because the senate had to confirm the members of the cabinet! The senatorial phalanx tried the same game on the judiciary, but it did not work, for one clever wife of a justice of the supreme court reminded the senatorial women that the justices held on for life, while the senators were safe for only six years! The argument was unanswerable, and the wives of the senators yielded the point.

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## Cassier Reforms.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is called the "Administration senator" because of his personal popularity and intimacy at the white house.

His tastes are literary and his views in the main coincide with those of the president, on most public questions. Just now Senator Lodge has two or three favorite projects on foot.

As chairman of the Philippine committee, he has given a great deal of attention to the betterment of the people of our newly acquired islands. He is an expansionist, and favors keeping all we have acquired.

Another plan of his is to reconstruct and reform our consular and diplomatic service. It needs reconstructing and reforming badly. Senator Lodge thinks native-born Americans alone should represent us abroad, since patriotism and loyalty are above reproach. The salaries are small, in most cases, it is true—but the Lodge will remedy this if it ever passes both houses in the shape approved by its author.

We are represented in many places in the east, for example, by Arabs, Turks, Greeks, Englishmen, Germans and Frenchmen. An American traveler happened to be in London one Christmas day and wanted some remedies of home. She hunted up the consular agent and asked to see the stars and stripes. That official barely understood English, but when he told her he had never seen the United States flag! During a recent trip down the Nile, I met a number of Arabs and other foreigners who misrepresent us.

CHARLES EDWARD LLOYD.

## Rocky Mountain Pie.

"I thoroughly enjoyed everything in the Sportsmen's show last week," said a clerk in the New York post office, "because it was new to me. I was born in a New England town, and knew little about such things. But my wife came almost from the base of Pike's Peak, and asked me to take her to it. As we were coming out I saw a sign outside the restaurant, 'Rocky mountain pie.' In my opinion, you can't tell a New Englander much he doesn't know about pie, so I went in and asked for some. My wife said she did not know what was coming.

"Well, people can live on spoonfuls, can't they," she said, snuggling closer to him.—Chicago Tribune.

OWEN LANGDON.

## Thought They Could.

"For the first year of our married life, dear," said the young man who was poor, but had prospects, "we shall have to live principally on love."

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MISS SMYTHE.

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## THE CHICAGO LETTER

Something About Its Successful Playwrights and Other People of Note.

Chicago.—The first generation of Chicago's successful men came from the east. They emigrated from homes in New England to the western wilderness and grew up with the country. The grandsons of the successful pioneers are many of them going the way of the wealthy clay youth of other places, and a new generation of successful men for the city are coming from the river valleys of Indiana, from the prairies of Illinois and Iowa, from the sand dunes of Michigan or the lake bottom forests of Wisconsin. Among this second generation of Chicago success may be numbered George Ade—a country boy born and bred. As a boy he was familiar with the fields of Indiana. He helped to plow them and to harvest the bountiful crops.

He was a farmer boy, and he looks to the past to day. Though the author of two of the most successful comic operas ever placed on the American stage, he has about him none of the traits of the stage. While cultivating corn around Kentland, Ind., he also cultivated a bushiness that will never wear off.

At the opening night of his "Sultan of Sulu" at the Studebaker theater in Chicago the audience demanded a sight of the author and a speech from him. At last he appeared before the curtain, but in so embarrassed a state that he could utter but half a dozen words of thanks and retire. Nor has the successful presentation of his second opera "Peggy from Paris," tended to remove any of this embarrassment.

The foundation of George Ade's fame rests upon slang. His "Modern Fables" are built of the slang of the city streets, and the author never uses it in his conversation. He hears it repeated about the Athletic club, of which he is a member and at which he lives, but he repeats it only in print, or causes the stage characters of his creation to repeat it for the edification of the audiences that crowd the theater where his plays are produced.

A Theatrical Producing Center. To George Ade probably more than to any other one man is Chicago indebted for her reputation as a producer of successful theatrical attractions. In the same class with Ade may be mentioned Opie Read.

The work of both of these men has been successfully produced all over the country, though the former, though the former, has achieved the greatest reputation.

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# SO OF RHINELANDER'S MOST PROMISING YOUNG MUSICIANS SO

A Splendid  
Entertainment by  
Rhinelanders Talent  
Tuesday, April 21st  
at the Armory.

## PIANOS

## VIOLINS

## MANDOLINS

## GUITARS

## CORNETS

### Grand Musical Event under Direction of the Music Dept. of St. Mary's Parochial school.

Don't miss it. The plans are elaborate. The program most varied and pleasing.

### ST. MARY'S ANNUAL MUSICAL RECITAL.

Planned on a larger and more artistic scale than any ever before attempted. A high-class musical entertainment especially for Rhinelander people by the young sons and daughters of Rhinelander people. Amateurs all but with cultivated professional abilities; young but talented specialists on all the different stringed instruments. A happy combination to crowd the great Armory hall to its capacity. An evening of enjoyment for all. Detailed program in papers next week.

Admission 25c, Children 15c. Pupils of the City Schools 15c. ARMORY, APRIL 21.

### Bits of Local Gossip

J. P. Hansen, the leading clothier in Rhinelander.

Buy the boy a new suit at the Hub clothing store.

P. H. Dowling of Wausau was a city caller the fore part of the week.

James Hawley of Hurley spent Sunday here.

Lewis Ferris was up from Monroe last Saturday.

Jack Harrigan was down from Manitowish Monday.

For sale mill team. Inquire at Rice & Thrall's office.

Will McDonald of Gladstone was in Rhinelander Sunday and Monday.

Attorney C. A. Shelton spent the latter part of last week in Madison.

James Hart of Plainfield was the guest of north side friends over Sunday.

Miss Winnie Joslin returned Monday morning to the Oshkosh Normal school.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Heiger left last week for their new home in Lincoln county.

Mrs. A. G. Wilson has been on the sick list the past week, suffering with a grippe.

Miss Euelah Weesner is here from Minneapolis spending the week with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mase spent last week in Stevens Point visiting among relatives.

John Bowers of Three Lakes was in the city Tuesday on a short business visit.

Dan Shea of Merrill was a visitor to the city on business the latter part of the week.

Miss Carrie Hull was up from Pelican Lake for a short visit among friends Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jillson of the Hotel Northern at Monroe were visitors in the city Friday.

Will Garland returned Sunday afternoon to his school at Deerbrook after spending the week here.

Miss Hattie Wells acted as librarian at the public library last week during the absence of Miss Smith.

Mrs. S. S. Miller and little Margaret Miller went to Madison Saturday for a visit with relatives.

Mrs. Ella Edwards left for Ashland Monday afternoon to resume her studies in the academy there.

Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Nagle of Medford spent several days in the city last week the guest of F. M. Mason.

Walter Sutton, who is working on the Wolf river log drive was up to spend Sunday at his north side home.

Mrs. John Barnes and sister Mrs. Jennie K. Dean returned Friday from Minneapolis where they spent a week.

Mrs. Chas. Hodgdon entertained her friend Mrs. L. W. Schussman of Eagle River several days of last week.

Wm. Sennott of Wausau was a Rhinelander visitor Tuesday of last week. He has a number of acquaintances here.

A full new line of children's clothing just received at the Hub clothing store. Prices within the reach of all. Some suits at \$2.00.

The pastor will be present and speak morning and evening at the Baptist church next Sunday. Easter services in the morning.

Mrs. Harry Johnson went to Ironwood, Mich., Monday for a visit with her sister Miss Myra Gregg, who is a compositor in the News-Advertiser office.

FOXBOD—Robe, picked up on Brown street Sunday, March 29. Owner can learn of same by applying at this office and paying for this notice.

### ONE NIGHT ONLY.

### Grand Opera House

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

The Young Romantic Actor

S. MILLER KENT

PRESENTING

MTC. GOODWIN'S GREAT SUCCESS

**The COWBOY**

AND

**THE LADY**

BY CLYDE FITCH

with the entire original

Knickerbocker Theatre

Production.

Seat Sale will begin Monday, April 13, at Bronson's News Depot.



**THE OLD RELIABLE**  
**ROYAL**  
**BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

**THE OLD RELIABLE**  
**ROYAL**  
**BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

# CRUSOE'S

Dept  
Store

Bright sunny days favored our Spring Opening last week and the attendance was large each day—beyond all expectation, larger than ever before. We appreciate fully the interest shown in this establishment and the many kind words of commendation and praise we have received. Our best thanks to our patrons one and all.

### EASTER SALE OF SHOES.

A BIG BARGAIN—A lot of the fine "Stanwood" Women's Shoes recently bought by us at a closing out price. Fine first quality bright vic kid lace, medium heel, wide edge sole or medium light sole—two very up-to-date styles for women. These are the regular \$2.50 Stanwood make of Shoes—sale price either style, any size \$2 to 7.

1.85

KIMONAS.  
SILK MONTE CARLOS.  
SILK AND CLOTH SKIRTS.  
NEWEST DRESS FABRICS.  
HIGH GRADE WAISTS.  
LATE STYLES AND SHADES IN GLOVES.  
EASTER RIBBONS.  
NEWEST NECKWEAR, LADIES AND MEN'S.  
LACE CURTAINS.  
STREET AND TRIMMED HATS.

### All Sorts of Pencils

When Found Make a Note of  
it was a remark frequently made by  
a famous character of Dickens.  
And to make noted you must have

### PENCILS

and note pads and rubbers.  
We can supply these things of  
the finest qualities at prices which  
are really low.

All grades and styles are here.  
Some suitable for the office, some  
for the schools and others for the  
home. We invite inspection.

### C. D. BRONSON.

### Reardon's Carbolic Salve.

A Scientific combination of Antiseptic and  
Healing Remedies.

### COSTS HALF AS MUCH

as the advertised "Salves" and "Ointments" with double  
their healing value. A liberal size bottle for 10c, double  
the size for 15c. Try it for any skin trouble.

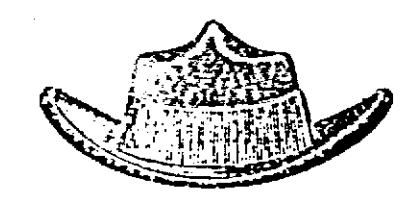
Hydrolic is any of the small towns adjacent to Rhinelander send to me for  
your druggist. All orders shipped on first trial. Two-cent stamp accepted as  
a check for mail order.

J. J. REARDON,  
RHINELANDER WIS.



### THAT HAT

You've got to get a new one somewhere this Spring. Why not get it at the store that has the largest variety, that gives you the most for your money, that carries such exclusive styles as the Boller Hats, that buys back the Hat. If your family doesn't like it when you get home. Unless you're fond of letting your hat lie upside down, so that people can see the name inside, \$2.50 is enough to pay for a Hat. You can get a good Hat for \$2.50, the best value for your money. The Boller is the leader in Silt Hats, and the Pin-opera is the swell thing in the Fedora shape; but Fashion this year lets you wear any shape that suits you best.



P. F. SEIBEL, Clothier.

# THE STORY TELLER

## BEDTIME

"Unless I'm not sleepy; not  
Why do you plague me?"  
"Twas this the youngster said  
When caught with drooping head.

"I'm wide awake. Just see!  
Why can't you let me be?"  
"And hard indeed he tries.  
To check his closing eyes.

But still they close, in spite  
Of his mischievous ways.  
And he is heard to say:  
"Why, this is only play."

One effort more he makes;  
Once more his toys he takes.  
And tries, by bold attack,  
To drive the sand man back.

He nods, but still denies  
That sleep sat woe-begone eyes.  
Through his mother's breast  
His head at last sinks rest.

His prot'st's feeble grow.  
But well indeed I know  
Still drowsy fell's free!"

"Oh, I ain't sleepy yet!"

—Editor Flower, in Chicago Evening Post.

## P. Mixley, Nightwatchman

By WM. H. OSBORNE  
Copyright by Sunday News.

P. MIXLEY was a private watchman, and a good, all-around sort of a man, too. At least that's what P. Mixley always said. He didn't have to prove it, either—he admitted it. Mixley was a man who watched, not one place, but 25 or so. The scene of his operations was, in an aristocratic dwelling-house district of the town. He was employed by the owners of the 25 houses—each man paying him so much. If you paid him, your house was watched—if you didn't, it wasn't, that's all.

"You know what these cops is, sir," explains Mixley, with copious expectation: "they're everywhere when they ain't wanted, and nowhere when they is. Mixley's everywhere all the time, sir. Not for a matter of five dollars a month or so."

But the conservative residents shak'd his head and moves on. Nobody will break in his house, for it is on the corner of a street, and, besides, there's nothing in it worth stealing. So he makes up his mind not to employ Mixley. But Mixley, who thinks maybe he can land this man—the twenty-sixth—concludes that he'll send him a sample of his wares. Accordingly, the twenty-sixth man's family is awakened suddenly that night, by Mixley, who has discovered that the cellar door's wide open. This bit of disinterestedness on Mixley's part makes a favorable impression on that twenty-sixth man, and Mixley gains another customer. But the twenty-seventh man, and the twenty-eighth, and the rest of them up to an even hundred, ignore Mixley altogether.

Nothing happens—nothing much. Burglars a few, that's all. But Mixley is such a good watchman that the burglars confine themselves entirely to the houses that Mixley doesn't watch.

"They doesn't tackle my places," says Mixley, with a threatening shake of the head, "not by a darn sight, an' they know it." But the burglars still



"TAKE THIS PLACE ON THE CORNER."

nothing at other places—Hallowells, Blenkinsops, Jones, Thomasson—none of these are exempt and none of these, as luck would have it, employ Mixley.

"Twice running, now," said Mr. Hallowell to Mr. P. Harker Jones, "these fellows have entered my place—and got a whole lot, too. Both times we were out, too. Everything locked up tight. But they broke in. Don't know what to make of it. The people next door have never been touched. But them—"

"Employ Mixley," quietly completed Mr. Jones. "Exactly. Of course they do. So am I going to. This is the age when everybody must pay for protection. So must we. We must pay the power that rules to protect us from the powers that prey. And for that reason I'm taking on P. Mixley."

Mr. Hallowell gasped. "Good Lord!" he exclaimed. "Do you mean—?"

Mr. Jones laughed quietly. "Exactly," he continued. "It's a good trick and a safe one. Mixley is the head of the gang—the rubber front of the bandits. Pay Mixley, and he keeps his hands off—that's all. But if you don't pay him, you're a marked man, See!"

Mr. Hallowell saw. He was one of the men who had refused Mixley's advances. He was a large, broad-shouldered man, was Mr. Hallowell, one of athletic build, and a man who was at home nights, and he had concluded

that Hallowell was a good enough watchman for Hallowell's place. But this was a new one on him. And he figured out a little scheme.

"I'll get up a test case," he remarked to himself, "the outsiders versus Mixley, and see what comes of it."

One night at dusk the watchman was skimming noiselessly along in overalls, when a large, burly figure darted out of the shadow and laid his hand on Mixley's arm. Mixley turned quick as a wick, and turned his light upon the man's face.

"Lordy, eully," said the man, "don't do that. I want to see you. I'm a new one to you. You're Mixley, ain't you?"

Mixley smiled and nodded. "Yep," he replied, easily, "what's up?"

The other man shuffled around him uneasily. "Say, here," he blurted out, "what's it going to cost me to do a turn here an' there in this neighborhood? I'm a quiet sort of party, and they won't never catch me, and they won't ever know you put me on. You put up half a dozen good houses, and I'll go whacks with you, fair and square—better'n the other fellows. What's you got that ain't on your list?"

Mixley smiled again. "Well, I don't know," he returned. "I like your looks, and if you're on the square, why—I'll say, see here," he continued, "I don't write nothing down. You keep the places in your headsee? And you whack up every time, see? If you don't, you know what comes. It'll be Mixley after you goodan'stng, don't you forget?" The other nodded uneasily, but reassuringly. "I'll play you fair," he returned.

"Well, then," said Mixley, "I'll give 'em to you one at a time. Take this Hallowell place on the corner—it's a good haul, lots of stuff, and Hallowell himself is a great big coward. You'll have no end of an easy time. And for the next—"

"Yes," responded the burglar, eagerly, "the next—"

"Humph," responded Mixley, "that's enough—one at a time. You tackle Hallowell's, and tackle it to-night, and you whack up an' then we'll see, an' not before. Understand?"

Circumstances favored the burglar. Everybody in the Hallowell house went out that night, except a servant girl, way up in the peak of the roof. She didn't count. The house was as dark as pitch. A big, burly figure, which until now had been merely a part and parcel of the darkness, now crept warily across the lawn. It was the burglar. He reached the basement window, and there was a slight clink of metal as he pulled forth a jimmy which was so bran new that it twinkled as he used it. He seemed to be an amateur, for he fumbled at the window for some time.

"Blame these things," he said, "I thought it would be easy work. Finally there was a snap, and the window was raised, and the man started to crawl in. At that moment a firm hand was laid upon his shoulder, and he turned fearfully and hastily around. There stood Mixley with a revolver leveled at him. "So, ho, my buck," said Mixley, "this is a new one on me." The man uttered an exclamation, and turned incontinently to run. Mixley let him run across the lawn, and then fired in the air. "Don't shoot—don't shoot," exclaimed the man, weakly, "I won't run away." He didn't.

A crowd came running up, among them a policeman. Mixley and the cop secured their man and marched him through the town down to the station. The burglar made no attempt to escape, but attempted all sorts of explanations to account for his predicament. Mixley and the cop merely laughed at them.

"That's all right, old man," said Mixley, getting a good straight hold on the prisoner, "that sort of stuff don't go down with Mixley—he's too old a bird."

"Here he is, cap," said Mixley, triumphantly, when they reached their destination. "He's a new one, I guess. I never saw him afore." As he said it, nevertheless, he took a tight hold on himself and silently chuckled.

And then it all came out. The big, burly ruffian abjectly removed his hat and a big wig and wiped the dirt off his face, and stood before them in his true character—a Hallowell, the unfeeler in private watchmen, the double of P. Mixley.

Hallowell explained—he didn't do it very well. He cut a sorry figure. Mixley explained. Mixley did it well—for a reporter was present to take down all that he said. Mixley felt very sure, he said, in his circular way, that any of the residents of the town should doubt him. He said he proposed to make an example of Mr. Hallowell—he said, also, that he ought to hate him on sight. Next time he would. At this juncture Hallowell made overtures. He employed P. Mixley as private watchman at ten dollars a month. He purchased a champagne supper for the captain and the whole force. He has been treating everybody everywhere, ever since—Mixley most of all. So Hallowell's test ended satisfactorily for everyone but Hallowell.

The next night the residences of Blenkinsop and Thomasson were entered and robbed of some choice silverware, by the same old gang. The morning after Blenkinsop and Thomasson made terms with Mixley—the one honest watchman in the town. Thereafter they were undisturbed.

And the burglaries keep on—but not among Mixley's clientele. And Mixley—he takes his left hand in his right and shakes it surreptitiously, and winks to himself and laughs.

He kept them guessing, all right, all right—did Mixley, the night watchman.

## GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION.

Thousands of Farms Reclaimed from the Arid Lands of the West.

The far-reaching plans for irrigation of the arid west through the assistance of the powerful national government are slowly turning into facts, says the Minneapolis Journal. Recently a contract was let for a dam across the Snake river in Idaho, that, with two large main ditches, will reclaim 200,000 acres of fertile

land. It is well known that a 40-acre irrigated farm is equivalent in production to a 100-acre nonirrigated farm. On that basis the Snake river reclamation will provide 8,000 farms, or, probably, homes for about 50,000 people, and the villages and cities will have from 25,000 to 30,000 more. And all this will come from the watering of only 20,000 acres! And before Uncle Sam is through with his big job he will turn water onto 100,000,000 acres.

In western Canada 200,000,000 acres of stable land to-day await the plow,

## THE HOT-WATER CURE.

Nothing So Promptly Cuts Short Sore Throat or Serious Congestion of the Lungs.

Hot water is not only a relief for many ills, but from its quick application many cures are effected. It is so easy to obtain hot water in these days of gas ranges that many a severe illness may be averted if the application is only given in time.

There is nothing so promptly cuts short congestion of the lungs or sore throat as hot water. The great thing is to apply it in time, and then to be thorough in the application.

For a toothache or neuralgia hot water will usually afford prompt relief. A towel folded several times and dipped into scalding hot water, and then wrung out, should be laid upon the painful part. The same treatment acts like magic in applying the heated towel to the stomach for colic.

Headaches most always yield to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck.

A soft pack is the most effective method known for alleviating inflammation and getting rid of irritation in rheumatic gout. To afford relief every night a piece of flannel should be applied. This flannel should be saturated in brine and then wrapped around the affected joint or joints. The flannel should then be covered with a rubber or oil-silk bandage. Both should be kept on all night.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## A WOMAN PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Has a Dream Which, She Believes, Will Come True.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is still confident that before the end of the century a woman will occupy the presidential chair. She is very much encouraged with recent progress of the woman's suffrage idea and hopes to see still further progress within the next few years. Mrs. Catt, who is now looked upon as the head of the movement, is a college woman and a lawyer. She can also cook, make her own dresses and trim her own hats and is a fine housekeeper. She has been a reporter and an editor. Born of revolutionary stock, she is a native of Ripon, Wis. She was educated in Iowa and was superintendent of schools at

LADY CURZON.  
(American Wife of the Governor General of India.)

much as that of prince to the American woman, and that of attaché is equal to a German baron." Moreover, he finds that American women, while they marry foreign diplomats, never cease working for the interests of the land of their first affections.

He takes the American woman seriously and as a power, and goes on to note the position the bolds to-day. In England Mrs. Chamberland and Lady Curzon wield immense influence. In France the wives of Ribot and d'Estournelles de Constant are called femmes de government of the future, for Ribot is a probable premier and Constant a coming minister of foreign affairs.

While the writer admits the American women have acquired influential social positions abroad through brilliant marriages, he does not consider all such unions dangerous. But the new aspirations toward diplomatic alliances fill him with alarm, as American women now know the secrets of international relations and are working for the benefit of their own country. A friend of the president of the United States, he says, recently said: "Do not worry over the Venezuelan situation—our women are working for us." This mysterious speech, the writer says, is explained when one remembers that the wives of the English, French and German ambassadors, the three diplomats concerned in the Venezuelan affair at Washington, are all American women.

If the writer continues, one were to make a list of all the American women married to attachés and minor government officials with a future before them in foreign countries, one would be astonished. He is more alarmed at the entry of American women into international affairs than at the doings of the American diplomats abroad. He evidently considers "Mme. Yankee" capable of everything, a match for the world's best diplomats.

Helle, the French artist, who has returned from America, says that the portraits of the women he sketched in America will fill a room at the salon, and has asked to have a place at his disposition for a "beauty display." What impressed him the most was that it was impossible to tell from the appearance of an American woman to what position in society she belonged.

The Didn't Reform Him. A New York woman married a burglar to reform him and then became his accomplice.

Autograph quilts are in vogue. They are formed of patches on which the names of contributors are written in indelible ink. The name of a celebrity is surrounded by those of lesser importance, in a square, circle or diamond.

Domestic Economy. Little Vegetarian—Papa, why do you go away again? Why don't you stay home with mother and me?

Papa—But I must go, little daughter, to get bread and butter for you.

L. V.—Oh, papa! If you'll only stay home I'll eat meat!—Brooklyn Life.

being sawed ends of the Brazil wood tree.

The car is used by a judge living in one of the mountain districts of north-west Mexico who prefers for his motor power two strong ponies. The country is hilly and difficult to drive over. Mules and donkeys have been found hilly and unsatisfactory to manage. Finally man power was adopted by the judge, whereby he is certain to get to his district court, slowly, but surely, time evidently being no object to the Mexican country judge.—Detroit Free Press.

CAT STOLE DOUGHNUTS.

And Then Brought Her Plunder with a Dog Friend Who Was Always Near Her.

This is a true story that my grandmother told me about her cat and dog. She used to find the cover off her doughnut jar, and also noticed that her doughnuts disappeared.

One day she heard a noise, and found that her cat was on the shelf where the doughnuts were kept.

Then it put its paw in the jar and drew out a doughnut and pushed it off the shelf, and the dog, who was looking up at the cat, caught the doughnut in its mouth and ate it.

When they found they were caught, they acted very guilty.

Then there was a cat who did not allow any cat or dog in her yard, and had a special dislike to the cat who thought it owned the next yard.

The day the latter cat's mistress went away to have a good time for several weeks, and left her cat with no food, as people too often do.

Then the cat, who before this would

not allow any cat in her yard, actually invaded the corner wardrobe design, and repossessed the place. The idea of meeting the situation where economy of space is the thing to be considered. Is a flat, for instance, where every inch of space is valuable, such a wardrobe might effectively solve the problem concerning closet room, for what

## THE HOT-WATER CURE.

If You Follow Directions Here Given You Can Duplicate the One in the Picture.

Look at this picture and see if you think you could make a dancing jack like it. Of course you can; all you need to do is to make a piece of very thin cardboard, as thin as a visiting card; four large round matches, two parlor matches, but the old-fashioned kind; four pins, and a little sealing wax.

First draw and color separately on the card the body and head of the figure, and then the two arms and the two legs, and cut them out neatly. Then place the body on the table, and

When I play that I'm a bird.  
Then I am a toad.  
Little bird, my parrot  
High, high, high.  
Spear out my parrot  
Wide, wide, wide.  
You might think it was wings,  
If you truly tried.

When I play that I'm a toad,  
Then I am a tail.  
Eat my lunch from a bag,  
Drink it from a pail.  
Eat the earth up to the day—  
Baby, too!  
When he heard and ran away  
What a horse to do!

When I play that I'm a wolf,  
Then I howl and roar,  
Singe here, scaring there,  
Round the nursery door.  
Daddy says, "I'll pack me soon,  
If I'll stay;  
Think perhaps, this afternoon,  
I'll be a little boy!"

—Laura E. Richards, in sturdy.

## THE JACK AT PLAY.

arrange under it, in their proper places, the two arms and the two legs, giving them a position of rest, the arms down along the body, the legs drawn together.

Now to put the limbs and the body together you stick a pin through both at the joints. Then fold in two one of the matches, so that its two parts may be as close together as possible. The match will be only partly broken for some of the fibers of wood will bend, but not break.

Place the match thus bent in such a way that, the two branches being united by a drop of sealing wax, the one to the arm, the other to the body, the part that makes a joining shall be in close contact with the pin. Do this with the other arm, and the two legs and the dancing jack will be finished.

Now let us give "Jack" some life. Pour a very thin layer of water into a plate, and lay your jack in it, the match side down. In a moment or two, the fibers of wood that are bent but not broken will absorb enough water to make them swell, and that will cause them to make an effort to straighten out. As they do this, they will give our little jack a series of jerky movements that are very amusing. He will throw out his arms and his legs just like the little fellows that



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